State Library

The Asheville News.

VOL. II--NO. 22.} ASHEVILLE, N. C., DECEMBER 15, 1859. {WHOLE NO. 542.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

J. L. HENRY, *N. G.*
S. W. BURGIN, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a partnership for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, in all their branches, under the firm and style of

MORRISON & SUMMEY.

Office, one door below J. A. Patton's store, and nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

Calls promptly attended at all hours, day or night, and in our absence calls left at the store of Summey, Spears & Co., will receive our prompt attention.

W. MORRISON, *M. D.*
D. F. SUMMEY.

Asheville, March 31, 1859. tf.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D., AND J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Office—front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

☞Office first door south of the Bank☜

January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located in ASHEVILLE, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession. He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1½ miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

J. R. LOVE, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WEBSTER, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 18, 1859—1y

ERWIN & HARDY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy and Polk.

MARCUS ERWIN. W. M. HARDY.

August 25, 1859. 1y

David Coleman,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853. tf.

W. L. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

SAM. C. BRYSON,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February, 1859.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

W. G. CANDLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Montmorency Multiflorus,

(Homony Creek P. O., Buncombe County, N. C.)

July 21, 1859. 6m

WILLIAM F. JONES,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

July 28, 1859. 1y

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for the past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

January 20, 1859. tf

French Broad Lodge, No. 2. K. OF J.

HOLDS its regular meetings every Saturday evening at its Lodge room on the Public Square.

T. W. ATKIN, *W. C.*

L. H. SMITH, *R.*

Asheville, October 27, 1859.

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms. Also, Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

January 6, 1859. tf.

PILES. FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours dated 3d inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.—There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to go and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

HOOP SKIRTS.

ALL kinds of "hoop skirts," at every price, from $1 50 to $5, just received at

Aug. 25. J. A. PATTON'S.

The Willis Water Wheel.

THE undersigned is the Patentee of the "Willis Water Wheel," and will sell State or County Rights low.

ALSO—a small tract of land, with comfortable buildings, on the waters of Homony Creek, Buncombe county, within 3 miles of the White Sulphur Springs, and will give ample credit on land or Patent Rights. Address, Homony P. O., Buncombe county. OSCAR WILLIS.

July 21, 1859. tf

TO RENT! TO RENT!

THAT excellent stand and large and commodious building heretofore occupied by Rankin & Chapman, is offered for SALE or rent.—Persons wishing to invest will find this a most desirable property. For terms, &c., apply on the premises. [Sept. 15, 1859.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, by

Nov. 18, 1859. J. A. PATTON.

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

ED. J. ASTON, Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE—Brick Corner, opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE—Church street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

☞Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours of the day or night.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening a large and handsome stock of

GOODS,

well selected in the cities of New York and Baltimore, expressly for this market, which he will

SELL AS LOW

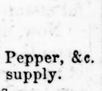
as the lowest, comparing the styles of goods.

His stock consists in part of

Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
Salt,
Spice,
Pepper, &c.

All of the best quality, and a heavy supply.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes—all sorts and sizes. Ladies, gentlemen's and children's.



Ladies Fine Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Bonnets,

Kid Gloves, cheaper than were ever sold in this market.

A good lot of Dress Trimmings.

Thread of all kinds.

Brown and Bleached Shirting.

Gentlemen's Dress Goods—a rich and heavy supply.

Ready Made Clothing,

A rich and heavy assortment, and fine goods to make more.

Spades,
Shovels,
Axes,
Leather,
Powder,
Shot,
Lead,
Indigo,
Madder,

and a thousand other articles, too numerous to mention. Call and see, and you will be convinced that the half has not been told.

Nothing charged for showing goods. Always ready and glad to see you. Come on.

B. H. MERRIMON.

Asheville, October 27, 1859. tf

JAS. A. PATTON

HAS Just Received a large and varied assortment of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots, Shoes, Drugs, Groceries, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.

He requests his friends to give him a call.

Asheville, Nov. 10, 1859.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY AND EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he will open during the week before the next April Court, a regular family Grocery and

EATING SALOON.

He will have in his Establishment Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Beef, Bacon, Bologne Sausages, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Cheese, Crackers, Candies, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c. A quantity of all sorts of

BREAD,

kept constantly on hand. It is his purpose to keep a number one house, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of country produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry &c., taken in exchange for Edibles, or bought at the market price.

Call at the store house immediately south of Gudger's Hotel on the court house square, and you shall have anything to Eat you may call for. No Liquors kept in the establishment.

Meals prepared on short notice, and at any hour, day or night.

A. B. ROMANO, Agent.

March, 24, 1859. tf.

NEW GOODS!

New Goods,
New Goods,
New Goods,
New Goods,

at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Asheville, Nov. 10, 1859.

Seamless Clothing.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING.

OVER Coats, Business Coats, Pants, Leggins and shoes, *without a seam*, cheap. at

J. A. PATTON'S.

Nov. 10, 1859.

WE will pay fifty cents per bushel for good merchantable corn delivered in our crib in discount or in merchandise.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Nov. 14, 1859.

HARDWARE.

IRON, Nails, Chains, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Blacksmith's Tools, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Sausage Cutters, &c , &c., can be found at

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

BLANKETS, Blankets, Blankets, Blankets, at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

GREAT ATTRACTION! NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

OUR Stock of Winter Goods is now completed. Call and see us. We are prepared to exhibit to our friends and customers a

RICH AND VARIED

Stock, embracing everything that is called for in a Store in this country; and at prices as low, if not a little lower, than any other Store in the City can furnish them.

Come along with your

Wool,
Jeans,
Linsey,
Feathers,
Bees Wax,

Hides, &c., &c., &c.,

And we will give you in exchange goods at figures to suit these distressingly hard times.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Nov. 17, 1859.

Full Length Steel Engravings of

WASHINGTON & EVERETT,

INCLUDING A VIEW OF MOUNT VERNON,

In the Engraving of Washington. These splendid engravings are from original paintings by Hicks, and are *engraved on steel* in the highest style of Art. They are each 25x35 inches, *each* CONTAINING SIX SQUARE FEET. So many coarse, miserable pictures have been palmed upon the public as works of art—and especially in cheap, black and muddy engravings—that it is difficult to convince persons of taste that they are safe in ordering what they have not first seen. We have paid the first artists their own prices, amounting to *many thousand dollars*, to produce *Engravings really beautiful*, as well as *the best Portraits*, and that shall be *splendid ornaments to any parlor*.—

TERMS ALMOST GRATIS.

We will send, POST PAID, securely packed in rollers—

Either Engraving and a $3 Magazine, one year for $3.

Both Engravings, and a $3 Magazine, one year, for $4.

☞AGENTS who remit $30 at one time, will have an extra copy of each engraving. The Magazines are

Harper's,
The Knickerbocker,
Godey's Lady's Book,
The Atlantic,
Blackwood.

☞By special arrangement, the entire year's subscription to the Magazine is paid over by us to their publishers, and subscribers receive their supply for the year direct from their respective publication offices. The cost of the engravings is paid only by the difference between the lowest wholesale and the regular price of the Magazines.

☞Engravings sent at once, and subscriptions to periodicals commence with current issue, unless otherwise ordered. Money at our risk if proof is retained of having been mailed. First impressions are best, therefore send early. Address, O. H. BAILEY & CO.,

(At Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store,)

543 Broadway, New York.

Nov. 17, 1859—10w.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THIS IS A NEW DISCOVERY.

IT is a Chemical Union of materials, provided by Nature herself, for rendering pure the air we breathe. Its action is in obedience to fixed laws.

Quick, Sure, Powerful!

It purifies dwellings, sinks, kitchens,
It removes all offensive odors.
It cures burns with instant certainty.
It is best preparation ever used for fresh wounds.
It destroys all vegetable and animal poison.
It relieves in a few seconds the bites of insects, bees, &c.
It prevents meat from spoiling.
It relieves heartburn.
It makes *hard* water *soft*.
It cures tetter and scald head.
It scatters boils when forming.
It soothes boils when formed, heals them rapidly.
It is good for carbuncles, ulcers, corns and sores.
It cleanses the teeth and purifies the breath.

The worst symptoms of Typhoid and Scarlet Fever are mitigated by the use of this Fluid; it has been known to check the spread of Typhoid Fever in families and upon plantations.

Leading physicians are using it in Charleston, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Selma, Mobile and New Orleans.

The Hospitals of New Orleans and Mobile are using it.

Hospitals, corporations, ship masters, manufacturers, planters, physicians, furnished by the gallon at reduced rates.

For sale by druggists and country merchants generally, from whom orders are respectfully solicited.

Try at least one bottle. Price 50 cents. Follow directions.

☞Manufactured only in the Laboratory of DARBY & PRICE, Auburn, Ala.

For sale by E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

N. B.—Persons wishing soils, ores, water, &c., analyzed, can have it done on reasonable terms by sending to Prof. DARBY.

Nov. 17, 1859—1y.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of the provisions of a Deed of Trust this day executed to me by John W. Wilson, for the benefit of Samantha C. Wilson and children, I offer for rent for the space of one year from the date of said Deed, that large and commodious

STORE HOUSE,

Situated on Main Street, diagonally opposite Gaines, Deaver & Co. Also a House and Lot on College Street; lot containing a good garden and spring. I will also hire for the same length of time a likely, active negro girl, named Jane, about fourteen years of age.

JAS. L. HENRY, *Trustee.*

Nov. 10, 1859—tf.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A LARGE and excellent lot just received at

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

THE PUREST AND BEST BLOOD Purifier is Kinchen's Celebrated Alterative. A fresh supply, just received at ASTON'S.

FROM THE NASHVILLE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

A Live Tennesseean Abroad with his Friend at his Side.

Old fogyism on marriage—Why it has fallen off—Description of an old-time young couple—How they set up housekeeping—Marrying was safe then and easy—Love in a cabin—Great families and great fortunes began this way—Fashionable establishments—What used to be thought of bridal tours and sulphur water—Is there no remedy for these things?—True love and plain dealing will help weddings—The Dutchman's epitaph.

You recollect, Doctor, in one of our last conversations I had just taken one degree in old fogyism, and went on at a great rate about the religious press giving up the subject of love and marriage, and complained no little about families boarding instead of keeping house. And now, after thinking the whole subject over carefully, I do not know but there is a necessity for boarding, and that people, when they marry, these days, are in some sort compelled to board, unless a change could be produced in the public mind, from the fact that few are able to keep house, according to the present idea of housekeeping. And here let me say that a momentous subject connects itself with this matter. You no doubt observed the fact that in the last two years marriage has greatly declined in these United States.—The number of marriages does not begin to keep up with the increase of population; and this proportion cannot be accounted for on the ground that the young men have run off to the gold mines and left the young ladies behind. That would not make a drop in the bucket. The case is almost universal, and, for aught I know, the gold mines may have contributed their share in producing the present state of things.

The question now fairly before us is this: Why do not the young people get married now like they used to in gone-by days?—There used to be but one question raised, which was, Are the parties old enough? And they were sure to be, if they were large enough. What is he worth, or what is she worth, was not the question, or how to be supported. Who, fifty years ago, would have thought of asking such questions? And as to making a settlement, or an establishment, that was a small affair.—The young man's fortune was a horse and saddle, and the girl's was a cow and bed; and wherever they could find a large oak that would make boards to cover the house, and a large poplar that could be split into puncheons to make the floor close together, and if convenient to water, no matter whether it was on the hill or in the hollow, or on the side of the hill, that was the site for the house, big road or no big road. The young husband would get out his boards and puncheons, cut his house-logs and truck them together, and the neighbors would turn out and put up the house in a single day, and get it done time enough for the youngsters to have an hour or two for half hamond and three jumps, and the like. The whole house would not cost an outlay of two dollars in money. The door facings were put up with pins, and the door was hung with wooden hinges. There were no glass windows about it; a notch was cut in two of the logs, one turned up and the other down, which would leave a hole big enough to put one's head out at; this admitted light and air. And one of the first fancy things the bride did was to get up a sort of fancy curtain for the window, which was often accomplished by taking a bit of white cotton goods about two feet square, and pulling out the threads at one end until a kind of fringe was produced; and some who were a little on the stylish order would cross-bar and check or work it up until it would look like a latice fence. In the two upper corners eyelets were worked, which hung on two pins driven into the logs. The young husband made the greater part of his own furniture, cleared him a little field, and ploughed it himself; and such an establishment as this would not be occupied more than one month before you would see an ashhopper. All the girls in those days knew how to make soap, and the idea of buying soap did not enter into the head of the young housekeeper.

I suppose young people these days would think this hard living, but they are mistaken. There was but one bed to make up, one room to put in order, one cow to milk, one hoecake or journeycake to bake, two bits of meat to fry; and two pails of water would last all day; one pound of coffee and two of sugar would last a month; and the young man could kill squirrels enough at what is called baiting time to last them two or three days, while the young wife would turn them for him. And if they wished to go and stay all night with a neighbor, which was a very common practice in early times, the cow was milked early, and all things put to rights; the wife would go out, and the husband would shut and pin the door on the inside and climb out at the chimney, and all was safe, for they feared nothing but dogs; and the next minute you might see them on the same horse, winding their way along some wooded path, as affectionately and cosily as two pigeons on a limb. They had no carriage, nor did they want one. When they went to church, (and all the people went to church in those days who lived in striking distance of a meeting house,) they went on the same horse. People did not go to the springs then like they do now in the summer season. The fact is, they would not drink sulphur water; they did not think it was healthy to drink it at all; the use they made of it was to bathe in it for the itch.

But now let us go by this establishment again a year or two later, and there is a shed room built, and a little porch, and a little girl is living with them, a sister, niece, or some relative of one or the other; this little girl helps to nurse the child and attend to things generally; and the husband has two horses now, and when out visiting, the little girl is riding behind the wife and mother on one horse, and the husband is on the other, carrying the baby. And when you get to the house there is a little garden, and some stock of various kinds, together with some hens industriously employed in scratching for their chicks, while an old rooster is parading round with all the gallantry of a Broadway dandy. The establishment is growing. You see, Doctor, in those days there was no difficulty about getting married but to get in love; and people married then for nothing else. As to a support, that was easy enough; every young man felt that he could support himself and the girl he loved; and the girl felt confident that she could support herself; so that between them they contemplated not only a support, but a third more.

Now, humble as this beginning seems to be, the larger portion of even the wealthy men of the West and South took their start much after the manner and style that I have described; and thousands of them refer to those days of simplicity as the happiest of their days. They had hard times, but they were as hard as the times; and what other troubles the people might have, they at any rate had no trouble about getting married.

One thing I would mention here, lest you forget it: Nature was just as kind and generous then as now; the sun shone as bright, the moon as fair; the waters were as pure and limpid, and more so, than now; the flowers as gay in spring, and the birds sang as sweetly as they do to-day, and the young married pair's love for each other was as pure as the mountain snow and as warm as the breath of summer.

But a change has come over the country; in many respects, I trust for the better.—But the increase of wealth, the facilities for travel, and the transportation of the products of one country to another, together with the advance of knowledge, these thing have so multiplied the fixtures and added to the cost of the homestead, that our idea of what an establishment ought to be exceeds in the general our ability and income. So that the young men of the present day feel that one of two things is necessary: they must either marry a rich girl, or wait until they get rich themselves. Those who despair of the latter may be seen wandering about from place to place, looking, inquiring, and seeking for some woman that has an establishment where he can walk in and form a partnership; and too often, when the partnership is formed, it is like the Irishman who married the widow that was the owner of a number of negroes. When the parson asked him if he would take the woman that he held by the hand for his lawful wedded wife, his answer was, "Yes, and the nagurs too!" As there are but few rich women, the number of marriages in that direction cannot be numerous; while on the other hand, young gentlemen who would scorn to marry where there was nothing but a property qualification, labor on for years to obtain what they suppose would be a competency. Some few succeed and marry the woman of their choice, but in many instances the incessant toil, the devotion of business, and anxiety of mind, have broken the force of their manhood, and while they bring to the feet of their fair one gold, yet they bring to their embrace a broken and shattered constitution and premature old age. Others, who cannot get the pile that they want, and yet determine to marry as a kind of compromise, board with some family or at some hotel; while others fail to obtain the necessary outfit for housekeeping, bemoan their poverty, abandon the idea of marrying altogether, and what is to become of them, God only knows. To say the least of it, their position in society is unnatural, and they are in danger of being wrecked and ruined.

The whole secret of the difficulty lies here: the young people wish to begin, not where their parents began; but where they left off, which all must see is utterly impossible.

There is another difficulty in the way of marrying in some localities. It is the custom of young persons, immediately after marriage, to take what is called a bridal tour. Many young men put off their marriage from month to month, and sometimes from year to year, because they have neither time nor money to spend in this way. I would advise young married people to stay at home.—They are too much interested in each other immediately after marriage, to improve much by the society of others, and the scenes that surround them. And on the other hand, they are the subjects of remark, and sometimes ridicule, of those with whom they come in contact. At any rate, I do not desire to have them travel with me till they have been married at least six months.

But where does the blame for all this difficulty in the way of marriage lie? For my own part, I shall not blame any person with it, or any particular class of persons. Is there no cure for it? I think there is. The general impression that a wife is an expense, a dead weight to be borne by her husband, is a mistake; and, further, that the girl you love would be unhappy with you, unless you had a large house well furnished, is a great error. Old ladies want fine houses; girls, in the general, care but little about them. God has made all things right. The glory of a young wife is not in a place, nor in a certain class of circumstances, but it is in her husband. Her ambition for a house and fine furniture is generally connected with the idea of entertaining company. Young wives do not care to entertain company; in general they are opposed to it. Young ladies are better prepared to be help-meets for their husbands now than they used to be. All you have to do, young gentleman, is to deal fairly with your true love. Do not try to tempt her with wealth; if that is all you have for her, she will soon despise you. Tell her just how poor you are, and the style in which you would be able to live; never deceive her, and she will be to you that friend that sticketh closer than a

brother. Happiness does not consist in wealth and finery; it springs from principle. John Anderson my Joe John and his lady were just as happy as if they had to their names a list of titles as long as an English land deed. And the proud monuments that you sometimes find built of marble at the cost of thousands, are no evidence to me that the living loved more devotedly their dead than the Dutchman did his child, who wrote upon a poplar board the following epitaph:

Here lies my babe as dead as nits,
Vich Got did kill mit ager fits;
He vood not let him stay vit me,
But took him home to stay vit he.

CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.

A Hunting Adventure.

Stephen Bray and his son of Wise county, went out on a hunt, a short time since, which came very near ending in a tragedy. A gentleman from Lee gives us the following particulars: On a rather dark night the Messrs. Bray thought to catch a 'coon or two, and started out with their dogs, taking a rifle along with which to shoot the "varmints." In a brief space of time the dogs commenced baying at a tree on the opposite side of a creek from that on which they were. John Bray, in ardor and impetuosity of youth, waded the creek; but Stephen, the sire, being, perhaps, more accustomed to the sport, and less excitable, did not feel inclined to get wet, and went down the creek to cross at a log, a short distance below.—John lost sight of him. Presently, hearing a slight noise, he raised up his gun and fired, and hearing something fall into the water, he exclaimed "run here, Daddy, I've shot a bar!" The "bar" turned out to be his "Daddy." The old man had gone to the log, and, being apprehensive of falling commenced "cooning" it—that is, crossing on all fours. The ball struck the old man just above the eye, cutting the skin only; but giving him a blow sufficient to tumble him into the water. And his fall John took to be the fall of a "bar." Fortunately the wound was slight: but the old gentleman made a narrow escape.—*Abingdon (Va.) Democrat.*

Fire-arms among Negroes.

A black boy, the property of F. Fries, Esq., of Salem was found in an old barn upon the premises of his master, on Friday last, with a hole pierced through his lungs and in a dying state. Upon the inquiry of his master the boy stated that he had fallen from the second story of the barn upon a spear, which had caused the fatal wound; but upon examination it was found that instead of a spear, a slug-shot from the mouth of a revolver, had penetrated his lungs. The revolver was afterwards found secreted in the barn. He lived but a few hours after the discovery was made. This presents a case for reflection and warning to our citizens, by which we hope they may profit.—In the first place, how did the boy come in the possession of the revolver? Who was obliging enough to have furnished him with it? It is known that Mr. Fries is one of the strictest disciplinarians and best masters in the State. In no case would he have tolerated the use of deadly weapons in the hands of his slaves. Secondly, would it not be well for our citizens to be more guarded in the management of their slaves. It is too often the case when the hour of night comes, these individuals are turned loose to stroll over the country at will, committing petty larcenies and theft if they choose. The great evil arising from this is the demoralizing effect which it exerts upon the slave, and the facilities which it affords for incendiaries and malicious persons to incite them to mischief. Let a more rigid patrol be created, and let masters, and persons in whose charge slaves are kept, see to it that their slaves do not run at large at night.—*Western Sentinel.*

Massachusetts Lagislature on Brown, &c.

BOSTON, December 2.

At the meeting of the Senate to-day, after prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. Luce, of the Nantucket district, moved that the Senate adjourn on account of the execution of John Brown. Mr. Rich, of Suffolk, opposed the motion, and the ayes and nays stood eight for adjournment and eleven against.

In the House, Mr. Ray, of Nantucket, moved an adjournment, offering at the same time a resolution of sympathy for Brown.—A spicy debate followed, when the motion to adjourn was defeated—ayes 6, nays 141.

WORCESTER, December 2.

The church bells were tolled here to-day for the execution of John Brown, frem ten o'clock to twelve. This evening a great meeting was held in the Mechanics' Hall, which was addressed by prominent gentlemen of the city, clergymen and others. It was the largest meeting that has been held in a long time. Three thousand persons were in the hall, and a great many came who could not get in. At the close, a collection was taken up for Brown's family, which was very successful.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., December 2.

The sympathisers with John Brown held a large meeting here to-day. Ex-Mayor Barstow presided, and made a lengthy speech. Speeches were also made by Hon. Thomas Davis, Rev. Mr. Woodbury, a Unitarian clergymen, and Rev. Mr. Day, a Free Will Baptist.

The feeling of the larger part of the community was strongly against the meeting.—All the prominent men engaged in it are among those entertaining extreme views upon the slavery question.

MANCHESTER, N. H., December 2.

There was a brisk excitement here this afternoon, caused by an attempt to toll the obsequies of Old Brown from the City Hall bell. It had struck four or five times, when Mayor Harrington appeared among the sympathisers in the belfry and ordered them to desist. One of them refused, when the Mayor dropped him through the scuttle by the most convenient mode, and the bell didn't ring any more.

At Concord, New Hampshire, the bells were tolled for Brown.

The Louisville Courier says that Chas. Grote, an extensive flour dealer, absconded from Newport, Ky., on the 5th inst., leaving his creditors in the lurch. His liabilities are large, and his assets small.

Inquiries are making, whether the cup of sorrow has a saucer?

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, December 5.

SENATE.—After the usual preliminaries of an organization, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee of inquiry into the nature and consequences to the General Government of the recent rupture at the United States Armory, located at Harper's Ferry.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, gave notice of an amendment to the above, providing also for an inquisition as to the nature of the recent capture of the Frankford Arsenal.

After the passage of the usual resolutions, notifying the House of its readiness to proceed to business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Nearly all the members were in their seats at the opening hour, and a ballot was had for Speaker, with the following vote: John Sherman, Black Republican, Ohio, 66; Galusha A. Grow, Black Republican, Pennsylvania, 43; Thomas S. Bocock, Democrat, Virginia, 86; Alexander R. Boteler, South American, Virginia, 14. Twelve other candidates received each from one to five votes. Mr. Grow then withdrew from the contest, not wishing to embarrass the Black Republicans, who had divided their votes between him and Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, certain members of the House of Representatives, now in nomination for the Speakership, have endorsed and recommended a work written by H. R. Helper, entitled the "Impending Crisis:"

Resolved, That the doctrines and sentiments therein contained are insurrectionary and hostile to the domestic peace and tranquility of the country, and that no member endorsing such a work is fit to be the Speaker of this House.

Some of the Black Republicans rose to points of order, but were not successful in stopping Mr. Clark, who poured hot shot into them. Several of them disclaimed for their party any insurrectionary or dissolution sentiments.

There was for a period quite an excitement manifest, all parties, however, keeping in good humor, and debate ceasing before a motion for adjournment, which was carried.

The probability is, that the slavery question will be discussed in both Houses tomorrow. The President's Message is not to leave this city until communicated to Congress.

WASHINGTON, December 6.

SENATE,—Mr. Mason's resolution of inquiry into the Harper's Ferry affair was taken up, and a long discussion ensued thereon.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, favored an investigation, but wanted a similar occurrence investigated that took place near Liberty, Missouri, in 1855.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, desired official information on the case, for the purpose of Congressional action. He called John Brown a vagabond, ruffian, thief and robber.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, made a humorous speech in reply, for which Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, severely rebuked him, saying it was like the laugh of the inebriate at the bed of death.

Messrs. Green, of Missouri, Pugh, of Ohio, and Iverson, of Georgia, favored the resolution, but were opposed to Mr. Trumbull's amendment.

Messrs. Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Clark, of New Hampshire, advocated the passage of the amendment and resolution.

No decision of the quesion was arrived at, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Clark's resolution, condemnatory of the endorsement by the Black Republicans of Helper's book, came up for discussion.

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, was in favor of making the Black Republicans face the music.

Mr. Milson, of Virginia, said those who endorsed Helper's book were not fit to live, much less suitable candidates for the Speakership.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, showed conclusively that the present excited state of feeling throughout the country was the legitimate fruit sown by Seward.

Messrs. Sherman, of Ohio, and Curtis, of Iowa, said, as Republicans, they did not justify any interference in the relation existing between master and slave.

Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, offered a proposition, reiterating the declaration made by the Whig and Democratic parties heretofore, of their intention to frown down all attempts to agitate the slave question, either in or out of Congress.

There was an exciting time generally, other speakers participating. No vote for Speaker was had, and the House adjourned.

A PARLOR ORNAMENT.—A lady of New York city writes thus:

"I not only send you a dollar for our friend's photograph (Old Brown's) but shall make every effort in my power to induce all my friends and acquaintances to join me. I hope all the mothers of our city will each consider it a privilege to have one of these photographs as a parlor adornment. * * * * I want the image of this modern Moses imprinted on my very soul."

Why not get one of Old Brown's pikes for butchering infants? It is vastly more significant of his purpose and quite as elegant as "a parlor adornment" as Old Brown's face, and then she is only to fancy a baby squirming on its point to have the "modern Moses imprinted on her very soul"—if, indeed, such a woman has a soul—*N. Y. Day Book.*

THE LONDON TIMES ON HARPER'S FERRY.—The London Times says: "Of course, there can be but one issue to this wicked and foolish enterprise. The insurgents will, by their fate, give a warning to all who may dream of remedying a great social evil by an appeal to arms."

As we have before said, England is as much interested as the United States in the preservation of order in the South. It is time for her to put a check on the rampant abolitionism of Exerter Hall, and withdraw her moral aid and comfort from the fanatics, who, in striking a deadly blow at the cotton fields of the South, would subvert the cornerstone of her own prosperity.

Father, if a small boy is called a lad, is it proper to call a big boy a ladder?

A Bill to afford Aid in the Construction of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,* That whenever satisfactory proof is produced to the Governor of the State, within one year after the passing of this Act, that $800,000 have been subscribed by responsible persons, companies, corporations, districts or counties, to the capital stock of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad Company, and whenever satisfactory proof is produced to the Governor of the State, that the said Railroad Company has graded and prepared a road bed, in good and substantial manner, and of good material, for a section of ten miles of road from Spartanburg Court House, in the direction of Asheville, North Carolina, then the Comptroller General, upon receiving notice from the Governor, is hereby authorized and required to subscribe, on behalf of the State, the sum of $100,000 to the capital stock of said Company, for the purpose of putting in the superstructure, and completing and equipping said section of Road. And when satisfactory proof is produced that the said Company has finished the said section of ten miles and put the same in running order, and has graded and prepared for the superstructure another ten miles, then the Comptroller General is authorized and required to subscribe, on behalf of the State, to the capital stock of said Company, the further sum of $100,000, for the purpose of putting in the superstructure, and completing and equipping said section of the Road.—And whenever satisfactory proof is produced that the said Company has finished said second section and put the same in running order, and has graded and prepared for the superstructure, another section of ten miles then the Comptroller General is authorized and required to subscribe, on behalf of the State, to the capital stock of said Company, the further sum of $100,000, for the purpose of putting in the superstructure, and equipping said third section of Road. And whenever satisfactory proof is produced that the said Company has finished said third section and put the same in running order, and has graded and prepared for the superstructure, another section of ten miles, then the Comptroller General is authorized and required to subscribe, on behalf of the State, to the capital stock of the said Company, the further sum of $100,000, for the purpose of putting in the superstructure, and completing and equipping said fourth section of Road. And whenever satisfactory proof is produced that the said Company has finished the said fourth section and put the same in running order, and has graded and prepared for the superstructure, another section of ten miles, then the Comptroller General is authorized and required to subscribe, on behalf of the State, the further sum of $100,000, for the purpose of putting in the superstructure, and completing and equipping the said fifth section of Road. And when satisfactory proof is produced that the said Company has finished said fifth section and put the same in running order, and has graded and prepared for the superstructure, another section of ten miles, then the Comptroller General is authorized and required to subscribe, on behalf of the State, to the capital stock of the said Company, the further sum of $100,000, for the purpose of putting in the superstructure, and completing and equipping the said sixth section of Road. And when satisfactory proof is produced that the said Company has finished the said sixth section, and put the same in running order, and has graded and prepared for the superstructure, another section of ten miles, then the Comptroller General is authorized and required to subscribe, on behalf of the State, to the capital stock of the said Company, the further sum of $100,000, for the purpose of putting in the superstructure and completing and equipping said seventh section of the Road. And when satisfactory proof is produced that the said Company has finished the said seventh section, and put the same in running order, and has graded and prepared for the superstructure, another section of ten miles on the remainder of the Road to Asheville, then the Comptroller General is authorized and required to subscribe, on behalf of the State, to the capital stock of the said Company, the further sum of $100,000, for the purpose of putting in the superstructure and completing and equipping said eighth section of the Road.

SEC. 2. That the State shall, in no way whatever, on account of this subscription, be liable for the debts or contracts on assessments of the said Railroad Company.

SEC. 3. That the State shall have the same rights of the Company and in its management as is reserved to private stockholders. And the General Assembly shall, at all times, have authority to examine into its condition, and the said Company shall annually submit to the General Assembly, a report exhibiting the condition of its affairs and its prospects.

SEC. 4. That the subscriptions shall be paid at the time they shall be made, in the manner and subject to the terms expressed in this Act.

SEC. 5. That the Governor of the State of South Carolina be and is hereby authorized and directed, in the name of the State, to issue coupon bonds, with interest payable semi-annually, to be countersigned by the Comptroller General, not exceeding in all the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, which shall be payable after the expiration of thirty years. *Provided*, That the Governor and Comptroller General may pay for the aforesaid subscriptions in cash, or in the above bonds at par, as they shall deem best; and *provided*, also, that the interest to be paid on such bonds shall not exceed the rate of seven per centum per annum.

The Upper Missouri and Mississippi are gorging with ice, and boats are delayed.—Above Nebraska City, on the Missouri, there is a gorge full five miles long.

John Van Buren made a speech in New York on the 25th ult., in which he condemned the Harper's Ferry outrage and those who sympathized with Brown and his crew.

Though a good life may not silence calumny, it will disarm it.

Let us Unite.

We have said it, and we propose to show that it is indisputable for the people of the South, without distinction of party to unite in opposition to Northern fanaticism.

There can be no doubt but at this time many Northern men believe that the South is divided within herself to such an extent, that any thing proposed or advocated by them, to one of the parties, would be eagerly accepted. From this they take encouragement, and continue not only to make war upon us and our dearest rights, but they absolutely gain converts to their doctrine in the North, through a false and foolish impression that the South will bear all, and suffer all.

The outrageous sentiment uttered by Northern journals, in reference to Brown and his "heroic" deeds, can surely not pass unnoticed by us. We have our families and our fire sides to protect, and certainly, our individual and social rights transcend all party feeling and outside considerations.

The Northern people who imagine that the opposition party of the South will unite with them or have any feeling in common with theirs, will learn that at least, upon our individual rights, we are ONE and UNITED.

For our part, although we have opposed and denounced the opposition, in unmeasured terms, we can but express our knowledge of their nationality and their steadfast adherance to southern and northern rights. And if at any time they may be lead into the support and countenance of men who are not eminently sound, we feel confident that it is merely through the excitement of party feeling, and not because of any error in their minds upon the all absorbing question, which at present engrosses the serious and prayerful attention of all good men in our country.

Now, upon one thing we stand equal, viz: upon the fearless and impartial construction of the Constitution, and the security of our our lives and property, to the extent guaranteed by that instrument.

Where then, in national affairs, is there a necessity for a division? Can we of the South afford to divide our strength, when such a division must unquestionably result in the triumph of that sectional party, whose history began in iniquity, and whose end must be attained at the cost of our BLOOD.

Is the old question—that hackneyed question of "distribution" or specific duties, or interference by Congress in the affairs of a Territory, or the one hundred little minor questions which have been mooted from time to time, by ambitious politicians for the purpose of capital. Are these things to prevent a union of all the South when her highest and most sacred rights are violated? For the sake of the South, nay, for the sake of peace, humanity, and perpetuity of the Union, we trust not. No one can be so blind as not to see the issue which must and will be placed before the country in the next campaign. The question is a clear one, and we shall all be compelled to take sides, either by action or non-action, for those who are not with the South in that campaign will be compelled, from the force of circumstances, to be against her.

In that terrible conflict, no neutral forces can possibly be recognized, but the steel of every free man from Maine to Texas, must be found battling either for or against the union of the States.

We cannot for one moment believe that the south will submit to the election of a Black Republican as President. We know that there are a few men with whose weakness we sympathize, and to whose opinion we can but pay due regard, that think it would be time for the South to secede, upon commission of some overt act by the Republicans, by which our rights should be infringed.

The folly of this must be seen at a glance, for were we to sanction the inauguration of a Black Republican, our hands in the event of any such act would be completely secured. The army and Navy would be transferred from the hands of a friend to that of an enemy. Their emissaries would be found all through the south, and we can now form no idea of the power they would wield.

We can pride in the just reputation which North Carolina has of being a conservative State, but we can also pride in the noble, free and independent spirit of her sons, and we are confident should a Black Republican be elected as President, she would take immediate steps to secure her rights, or abandon the Union.—*Fayetteville North Carolinian.*

We have just heard the following of Capt. Thomasson, the excellent master of that magnificent steamer, the Magnolia. Just before leaving Vicksburg, for New Orleans, a stranger asked him what was the fare to New Orleans; the Capt. answered $10 00. "Sir," said the stranger, "I am a preacher—what will you charge me?" "Well," said the Captain after a pause, "I don't suppose I'll charge you more than anybody else."—*Vicksburg Sun.*

The Thatcher letter, published in the Memphis papers, detailing the incendiary visit of the writer to the South and his interview with Dr. Palmer, at Memphis, states that "school teachers" from the North are best calculated to excite slaves to a sense of justice in the South, because they are generally popular and not suspected. We think it time for people in the South to be on the lookout for Yankee negro stealers. Can't we get along without hiring or employing itinerant abolitionists to the neglect of our own people?—*Brandon (Miss.) Republican.*

ABOLITIONISTS.—It is becoming evident that we have numerous Abolitionists in our midst, tampering with our slaves, it will behove the planters to be strict with their servants, and not allow them too much latitude during the coming holidays. We are not alarmists, and would not create unnecessary excitement, but we warn the people to be on the alert, and hope that "a word to the wise will be sufficent."—*Vicksburg Sun.*

Kansas has become a formidable rival to Illinois—a "land of refuge" to the unhappy mated. The divorce law is a wide open gate to single blessedness, and one judge has recently granted 25 petitions at one sitting. It requires only twenty days' residence. A gentleman living in Indiana was recently astonished to learn that his wife while visiting a friend in Kansas had obtained a divorce and was passing herself as a blooming "Miss" of sweet sixteen. Cold feet are sufficient ground for a divorce.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

C. S. BROWN & CO.'S
FOUR HORSE COACHES FOR THE EAST,

LEAVE Asheville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, A. M., reaching Morganton to SUPPER, by 8 o'clock, remaining over night, and will connect every trip (or refund the Fare) with the

Trains of the Western North Carolina Railroad,

At the Catawba River, arriving in Salisbury by 4 o'clock, and Charlotte to supper by 7 o'clock. There is no NIGHT TRAVEL on this Route, and by the 15th of November the Cars will arrive at Newton. Passengers will then arrive in Salisbury to Dinner.

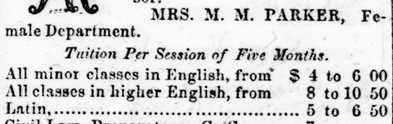
By our old Schedule we lost several connections with the Cars. In every instance where a connection is lost by our Line after this date *we will refund the Fare and pay your expenses.*

Oct. 13, 1859. C. S. BROWN & CO. 3m

United States Mail Line,

FROM

Asheville to Charlotte.



DAILY.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the traveling public to the above line of DAILY STAGES,

connecting at Charlotte with the Daily Trains on the Columbia and Charlotte, and the North Carolina Rail Roads.

To persons going East this is the cheapest as well as the most direct route; and passes through one of the most romantic and beautiful regions of Western Carolina. Running in full view of the celebrated

HICKORY NUT FALLS,

in day light, the traveler has an opportunity of viewing that magnificent and wonderful work of nature. A fine view is also obtained of the loftiest peaks of the world-renowned

BLACK MOUNTAIN.

Many other noted localities cannot fail to interest the traveler.

New and splendid Coaches, fine Stock and the very best Drivers, will insure the comfort, speed and safety of passengers.

Office at Charlotte: Kerr's Hotel.
" " Asheville: Gudger's Hotel.

J. F. SULLIVAN, *Contractor.*

July 7, 1859. 6m

☞Charlotte Democrat copy 6 months.

MADISON ACADEMY.

THE present Session of this Institution commenced Oct. 10th, 1859.

REV. W. F. PARKER, Principal.

WM. B. FERGUSON, Professor.

MRS. M. M. PARKER, Female Department.

Tuition Per Session of Five Months.

All minor classes in English, from	$ 4 to 6 00
All classes in higher English, from	8 to 10 50
Latin,	5 to 6 50
Civil Law, Preparatory, C. C.	7
" " " S. C.	10
Orthography as heretofore, with Lectures on Chart.	
Board, lights, fuel, per week,	$1

☞Use of Chemical Apparatus, Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, Johnson's Ten Philosophical Charts on rollers, a small extra charge.☜

Lectures on English and Latin Grammar, Mental, Moral and Nat. Philosophy, without charge.

Every means for proficiency available.

☞Young men preparing for the ministry, and the sons and daughters of preachers of every denomination, will be allowed a deduction of one third.☜

Young gentlemen and ladies, without means, seeking an education, may come to this School a full session, and get indulgence until they can make the money to pay their board and tuition; provided, however, they bring a proper recommendation.

If parents want their children beyond the reach of all the fashionable vices of the age, they ought by all means to send them here.

The latest and best Books in the Union are used in this School. A practical business education can be acquired here *sooner* and for *less money* than at any other Institution in the land. We intend to hold out greater inducements, and afford greater facilities than any other School in this country.

Students admitted at any time. No deduction from time of entrance to the close of the Session, only in case of protracted sickness. All must bring a copy of the Holy Scriptures.

"Come one, come all, come" student "thou,"
"All things" at Transmontane "are ready now."

November 24, 1859. 5m

SELLING OFF

AT COST!

Look at this, all ye who want bargains!

RANKIN & CHAPMAN

ARE SELLING OFF AT COST, for cash

Ladies,

Rankin & Chapman offer their fine lot of dress goods for cost. Give them a call.

Country Merchants,

Rankin & Chapman will sell you a bill cheaper than you can buy it in the cities.

Every Body

Give them a call. They intend to close their business right off.

TERMS.—All sums under $5, cash; all sums over that amount a negotiable Note at 30, 60 or 90 days, payable at the Branch B'k of Cape Fear at Asheville. [Sept. 15, 1859.

20 Gals. Copal Varnish,
10 gals. Coach Varnish,
20 gals. Sweet Oil,
20 " Damar Varnish,
80 " Spts. Turpentine, For sale at
ASTON'S.

Ready Made Clothing.

THE largest and handsomest assortment ever brought to this market, now open and for sale low at J. A. PATTON'S.

Nov. 10, 1859.

100 lbs. Fresh Raisons,
200 lbs. Dried Currants,
200 lbs. Copperas,
200 " Alum. Just received at
ASTON'S.

SHERIFF'S DEEDS,
DEEDS OF TRUST,
EQUITY DEEDS,
DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE,
And all other Blanks, for sale here.

To Whom it May Concern.

A HANDSOME lot of Jewelry consisting of Pins, Ear Drops, &c., &c.,&c. Just received at ASTON'S.

N. B.—No Pinchback Watches sold at this establishment.

1859 FALL GOODS 1859

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing every variety of Goods suited to this market.

Our goods have been selected with great care and we hesitate not in saying, will compare favorably with any Stock ever shown in this place. We invite the attention of our friends from this and the adjoining counties to examine for themselves; they are for sale and will be sold for cash or to prompt customers on reasonable terms.—We take in exchange for goods all the articles of barter taken by any other concern here. Examine our stock before purchasing, it may be of use to you.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

JOHN CARPENTER,

WHO occupies *L. CHAPMAN'S* old stand, (late Turkey Creek) at

LEICESTER,

Is now receiving and opening a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

and purposes keeping himself well supplied in all articles usually called for at a village store. He will take in exchange for Goods all kinds of

Produce,

at fair rates, and desires as far as practicable to do a *ready pay trade.*

For *CASH* he is determined to be undersold by no party this side of the Blue Ridge.

To his old customers and friends he promises to make it worth their while to examine his stock; while new ones, he feels satisfied, will have only to try him to call again.

Leicester, Sept. 15, 1859. tf

TO RENT.

THAT large and commodious Public House in the town of Asheville, known as

"GUDGER'S HOTEL."

On the 1st day of January, 1860, the above named property, with all the out-houses connected therewith, will be offered for rent. The advantages which this hotel has in point of location, and the liberal patronage it has hitherto commanded, should be a sufficient recommendation to those who may be desirous of entering upon the business of Hotel keeping. A rare opportunity is now offered for a profitable business.

The Hotel will be kept open by Mrs. Gudger, widow of the late proprietor, till the close of the present year, who, with good assistants, will use every exertion to accommodate those who may stop at her house.

Any person wishing to rent the above named property, will please call on Messrs.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

October 27, '59. tf

EAGLE HOTEL.

I DESIRE to call public attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it ready for the reception of those who are seeking either health or pleasure, and will spare neither money or trouble to make it a *First Class Hotel.* I have secured the services of an able and experienced Steward from Charleston, to take charge of the dining room, and hope to be able to please even the most fastidious.

Permit me to call attention to the arrivals and departures of the Stages that have their offices at the Eagle:

Greenville, S. C.—Stage arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings.

Morganton.—Stage leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings; arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights.

Warm Springs and Greeneville, Tenn.—Stage arrives and departs every day but Sunday.

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

July 7, 1859. tf

WINSLOW SMITH,
Of Asheville, N. C.,
WITH
WESSON & COX,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES

FOR THE SOUTHERN TRADE,
27 Chambers Street,
(Store lately occupied by Duryee, Jaques & Co.)
NEW YORK.

October 20, 1859. tf

Notice.

ALL manner of persons are hereby forwarned against trading for a certain Draft, drawn by M. J. Fagg in favor of J. A. Buckner, and accepted by the undersigned, on the 19th day of August last, payable at ninety days, for the sum of eleven hundred and fifty dollars.

Having reason to believe that the consideration for which this Draft was given will prove valueless, I intend to resist the payment to the utmost. JAS. W. PATTON.

Asheville, October 20, 1859. tf

25 Lbs. Fresh Hops,
500 lbs Blue Stone.
500 lbs. Sal Soda,
200 " Flower Sulphur,
100 " Ground Mustard, Just received and for sale at
ASTON'S.

Directions for Making Soap.

DISSOLVE one can of Concentrated Lye in three gallons of rain or soft water, set it boiling, then put in four pounds of soap-fat or tallow; when the solution is clear and the fat all combined, which is seen by the disappearance of all the fatty eyes or spots on the liquid, add gradually (continuing the boiling) twelve gallons of soft water—after which boil steadily fifteen minutes and your soap is ready for use—a full supply of the Concentrated Lye just received at
ASTON'S.

6 Doz. Hostetter's Bitters,
6 doz. Kinchen's Alterative,
6 doz. Sanford's Invigorator,
6 " Concentrated Lye,
6 " Brown's Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Just received and for sale at
ASTON'S.

IT will pay to call and see the New Goods at
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOMAS W. ATKIN, EDITOR.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

TERMS.

The NEWS is published weekly, at $2 per annum, strictly in advance; $2 50 if paid at the end of six months, or $3 if not paid until the expiration of the year. Clubs of ten or more at $1 50, invariably in advance.

☞MR. H. K. RHEA *is authorized to receive subscriptions to the News.*

PRINTING OFFICE
FOR SALE.

THE Asheville News Office, with all the Materials, Subscription list and good will, is offered for sale. Desirous to sell, I will make it the interest of any one wishing to engage in the newspaper business, to purchase. The circulation is fair, and might be largely increased; the advertising patronage speaks for itself, and the jobbing department is remunerative. A bargain will be given.

T. W. ATKIN.

☞We publish in another column the bill introduced into the South Carolina Legislature to give aid to the Greenville and French Broad Railroad. It is a most carefully prepared document, and effectually guards the State against any possibility of loss.

Charleston Convention.

The National Democratic Executive Committee have fixed upon the 23d of April next as the time for the meeting of the Democratic Convention in Charleston, to nominate a candidate for President.

MASONIC.—At a communication of Mt. Hermon Lodge, A. F. M., held on the 2d inst., the following Officers were elected for the Masonic year:

GEO. W. SHACKLEFORD, W. M.
JAMES A. PATTON, S. W.
CHARLES MOORE, J. W.
J. M. ISRAEL, Secretary.
THOS. W. ATKIN, Treasurer.

☞The Religious Intelligencer says the entire membership of the Holston Conference for the present year is 50191, being a gain over last year of 523.

Acquitted.

Jackson Stewart, of Yancy county, N. C., indicted in the U. S. Court at Columbia, S. C., for passing counterfeit money at Newberry, in the latter State, was tried and acquitted last week.

Sensible.

The Legislature of Georgia, now in session, has passed a resolution to establish an Armory in that State, for the manufacture of Ordnance. A good move, and one which should be followed by every Southern State.

More Burning.

A fire occurred in the village of Bowdon, Carrell county, Ga., a few days since, which destroyed the greater part of the town. Among other buildings laid in ashes was the Masonic Hall.—Fires have become of daily and almost hourly occurrence at the South, and you cannot open a newspaper without finding from one to a half dozen reported. What does it mean? Are they all accidental? As the christmas holidays approach, the people should keep a sharp look out, for these oft-repeated fires leave room to suspect that there may be incendiaries at work. Vigilance will do no harm, at any rate.

☞The Old North State is waking up to the present state of affairs, by organizing military companies throughout her borders. A new Company has been organized at Scotland Neck, Halifax county, to be called the Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen. It has 64 members; P. M. Edmondson, Esq., Captain.

In Edgecombe and Martin counties, there are new Cavalry Companies forming, and will be in readiness in a week or two.—*Wilmington Herald.*

A move is on foot to organize a military company here. What progress are you making, gentlemen? The citizezs commend your enterprise, and will be glad to hear of your organization. Every Southern town should have at least one well organized and disciplined volunteer company.

☞The lower House of the South Carolina Legislature has adopted a resolution, "that His Excellency the Governor be requested immediately to offer Governor Wise such material aid from South Carolina as Virginia deems necessary for her defence."

Another resolution was offered, by Mr. Williams, calling upon the Governor to convene the Legislature whenever any of the Southern States desire to form a Southern Confederacy. We learn the above from a dispatch to the Charleston *Courier.*

☞Peterson's Ladies Magazine for January, 1860, is at hand. It is a beautiful work, and almost indispensable to the ladies.

A MODEST MAN!—Mr. John J. Flournoy, a deaf mute, publishes a letter in the Athens (Ga.) Watchman, offering himself as a candidate for the Presidency! He thinks none of the gentlemen named in connection with the office worthy to be trusted, and advises the people to try him. Mr. Flournoy acts upon the advice of the old negro preacher. "Brederen," said he, "blessed is dat pusson what bloweth his own horn; for if he bloweth it not it shall not be blowed."

A State exchange says that a dilatory subscriber saw in the late aurora borealis, traced in lines of living light upon the sky,—PAY THE PRINTER!

We wish some of our subscribers would look upon the next aurora borealis that makes its appearance!

L. SILLIMAN IVES.—This personage is at present living in fine style in New York. He is Professor in a College for making Catholic Priests. So says a correspondent of the Newbern *Progress.*

☞A deranged woman in Oskaloosa, Ill., is trying to commit suicide by starvation. Eight weeks ago she expressed a determination to starve herself, and has resolutely resisted all entreaties to take nourishment.

The Southern Trade.

We extract the following cool and complacent paragraphs from the *United States* (N. Y.) *Economy and Dry Good Reporter,* of Nov. 26. The editor talks as if the North had a mortgage upon the whole trade of the Southern country. However, the South has given too much reason to Northern traders to make these calculations.—The more abolitionized the North becomes, the larger the Southern trade. The more violent the abuse of the South in Congress, the greater the influx of Southern pleasure-hunters to the North next summer. The *Reporter* evidently thinks the present excitement will soon pass over, the aroused passions of the South effervesce and vanish, like soda water, and then things take their usual course again. Whether it is right or not, remains to be seen.

After speaking of the increasing wealth of the South, and sarcastically congratulating the planters upon their smartness in the matter of "sanding cotton," the Dry Goods Reporter says:

"The South is evidently stirring itself to a greater commercial activity. There is a general movement for railroad extension, there being at the present time about 20 roads in the course of formation, whilst new branches are projected.—The opening of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in January next, will bring the city of New Orleans within 1½ days of New York; and other additions are being made to existing roads which will still further shorten the distance. The manifest tendency of all this is to promote enlarged commercial intercourse among the Southerners, and thereby to create an enlarged demand for Northern merchandize; besides, it is a symptom of now enlarging business wants, as well as an augur of fortune trading increase.

"The benefit to be derived from the prospective growth of the Southern trade will, to a large extent, come into the hands of our domestic commission merchants and producers, as a great bulk of the staples sold to the Southern merchants are of home manufacture. There is naturally a desire on the part of the South to manufacture as much as possible of its own cotton. And mills in that section undoubtedly possess some advantages that Northern manufactures are without; it remains, however, a fact, that, so far, the South has been able only to produce the coarsest materials successfully; and the probability is that ultimately the course of trade will leave nothing but the growing to the South, and give the spinning and weaving entirely to the North.

"A disposition has shown itself among our Southern friends to do their own importing, and it was some time ago projected, in furtherance of that idea, to establish a line of steamers to run between a Southern port and Europe. There is now, however, a profound silence on the matter, which we suppose has been consigned to the limbo of impracticables.

"This is but one of many schemes that have been cherished in different parts of the Union for diverting the course of trade from the city of New York. The thing, however, will not work. The commercial importance of this city is a result which has naturally grown out of the development of the country. It has come to pass by no mere design or convention but as a commercial necessity, created by the free growth of commerce. It owes its position to the combined trading action of the whole country, directed by interest and the common convenience, and is, therefore, indispensable to the well being of every part of the Union. Those, therefore who try to divert the current of trade away from here, have no light—obstacles to surmount, and need to assure themselves that they are competent to effect a complete revolution of the commercial habits of the country."

From California.

The most remarkable tidings from California is that from the new mining region in the Washoe Valley, the richness of the yield surpassing anything ever before known in California. The San Francisco correspondent of the New York Times writes:

"The vein now being worked is situated just over the line of California, in Utah Territory, distant about 175 miles from Sacramento city—perfectly accessible by teams, over 400 of which are now hauling over that route to and from Salt Lake. The mines were discovered by a man named Comstock, now here, and, as usual, he sold his claims for a small amount, to different parties, who are now working them. One company, known as the Walch company, are getting out at the rate of two tons a day of the silver ore, besides several tons of the quartz stripped from the vein, which is yielding, by the Mexican "Arasta" process, over $400 per day; the gold is lessening as they go down, and gradually merging into silver. The vein has been traced over a thousand feet. The Walch Company have 1,400 feet; next comes Bryan & Raymond, who own 50 feet, for which they paid $400 per foot, from which they have already shipped down to this place about 13 tons of ore, worth, by actual demonstration, about three thousand dollars per ton. From the Walch vein there has been received about twenty-eight tons, and 12 tons more out and ready to come down. This ore goes all the way from $2,500 to $6,000 per ton, containing both gold and silver, but silver principally."

During the month of October $1,348,000 worth of gold was deposited in the San Francisco mint for coinage, among which was a considerable amount of Fraser river dust. The total shipment of gold during October was $3,620,000.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—A communiation in the last Standard suggests that in the present aspect of affairs, a meeting of the Legislature ought to be called at an early day. The writer says:

"Establishments for the manufacture of powder and arms can easily, and should immediately, be put in operation within our borders; and a more thorough and efficient organization of the militia effected. Measures should also be adopted to detect, drive out and prevent from hereafter coming into the State, all suspicious piddling, peddling, meddling straglers by whom it is infested; and adequate encouragement given by the government to lead our people to direct their trade to some more friendly quarter. All this can be done, and done, too, in such a manner as to advance the interests and welfare of the people, and augment the power and opulence of the State. But it requires the aid of the Legislature; and that should be promptly and liberally given."

DISTINGUISHED PASSENGERS.—Three distinguished individuals, says the Petersburg *Express,* of Tuesday last, with their heads shaved and their hides no doubt still smarting with the sting of a hundredlashes, each, passed through this city, on yesterday morning, for their northern homes. They had been to Columbus, Georgia, where they were detected in the act of picking pockets, for which they were whipped, had their heads shaved and received their leaving papers. They were a queer looking trio of villians, and evidently felt as funny as they looked. One of them was sixty years of age—an old sinner—the others were young and sharp.

THE RIGHT MOVE.—A meeting of the merchants of Richmond, Va., has been held to make arrangements to import goods direct from foreign countries, instead of purchasing at the North.

That's the way—withdraw patronage from New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and it will do more towards bringing northern men to their senses than 50,000 muskets—and the Union need not be dissolved either.

The Mechanic and the Farmer.

The following is the closing part of an Address, delivered before the Cumberland Agricultural Society by W. W. Holden, Esq:

I have said, fellow-citizens, that agriculture is the chief pursuit of man; yet it is dependent on, and indissolubly connected with the mechanic arts. They exist together, they flourish together, or they languish and decline together. Slight, neglect, injure one, and you injure the other.—If the farmer feeds us, the mechanic clothes us. If the farmer looks to the soil for support, and for sustenance for others, he looks to it and labors in it with the implements the mechanic has placed in his hands. Every ship that sails; every fortification that towers along the deep; every improvement upon our rivers, lakes and seas; every town and city that adorns the surface of the world; every temple dedicated to law, art science, and religion, every telegraph wire, annihilating space; every steam-car, uniting the interests and sympathies of distant communities; every telescope sweeping the heavens and bringing other worlds largely before our vision; every microscope revealing the hidden wonders of the world around us; every printed book, which informs, instructs, delights, and elevates the mind; every fabric and contrivance which contributes to our convenience and comfort, or which protects us from the heat of summer and the cold of winter, is the direct result of mechanical ingenuity, industry, and skill.

Let no man be ashamed of mechanical labor. Some of the greatest and best of men that ever graced the earth with their presence, were mechanics. The hard hand of toil is infinitely more honorable than the soft hand of sloth and luxury. Rather let the mechanic be proud of his skill, of his industry, and of his usefulness to society. Let him honor his vocation, and his vocation will honor him. The true test of merit is in the performance of duty in whatsoever situation we may be placed. Tried by this test, the mechanics and working men of North Carolina are the equals of any and all others. Be true, gentlemen mechanics, to yourselves, to your country, and to your God. Be loyal to your State and its interests, as you always have been, and as your brother mechanics were before you, who followed Washington, the farmer, and Greene, the blacksmith, and Morgan the wagoner, and Sherman, the shoe-maker, and Franklin the printer, in the war of Independence. Remember that you are now a power in the State; and that Common Schools and internal improvements are constantly increasing your intelligence, your influence and your power.—Remember that labor of all kinds, rightly appreciated and justly protected and rewarded, is the happiest temporal inheritance of man. Its fruits are seen every where, benefiting, gladdening and blessing the earth. Labor, of whatsoever kind, is the life of the State. When it prospers, all interests are flourishing; when it languishes all interests are depressed. Let us, then, cherish, encourage and honor it; and let the mechanics, whose interests and destinies are inseparably associated with those of the farmers, resolve to do their full part in advancing the prosperity and augmenting the glory of our good old State.

DANIEL SICKLES IN CONGRESS.—Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, appeared in his seat in Congress on Monday. What has become of Mrs. Sickles?

GOV. WILLARD'S WIFE IN DISTRESS.—The wife of Gov. Willard, of Indiana, a sister of J. E. Cook, now under sentence of death at Harper's Ferry, is suffering much from her grief at the impending fate of that unfortunate man.

Blue Ridge Railroad.

From the Report of the President and Engineer, made to the Legislature and sent us by one of our Representatives, (Gen. O. E. Edwards,) we gather the following facts in relation to the past year's operations:

The refusal of aid by the Legislature compelled cessation of work in Tennessee and Georgia, except the Whitmire Fill in the latter, which would require a year longer to finish than any other grading in that State. No work was ever done in North Carolina. In South Carolina all grading was suspended, except Seneca Bottom embankment, and the Lomax and Lawrence cuts. During the past year the heading of Stump-House tunnel has been pushed 1,887 feet, leaving but 1,600 yet to be done. 1,569 cubic yards masonry, added this year, has completed the masonry at Seneca River and the viaduct over 26-mile Creek has been finished by 3,543 cubic yards. The state of the tunnel is thus reported, from Nov., 1858, and but little change has since been effected: Stump-House, original amount, in cubic feet, 5,863—*heading* done, 2,375—add 1,887 lineal feet, making 4,262 feet of heading. Of this tunnel perhaps 50 per cent. is done.—Middle tunnel, 385—all the heading done; Saddle tunnel, 616 feet—124 done; Dick's creek 2,421—255 done; War-Woman's, 1,945—545 done. Square drains or culverts, in the four States, 50,014 cubic yards—to be done 24,688. Bridge and arch masonry, 61,579 cubic yards—to be done 43,927. Grading, total, 9,070,691 cubic yards—total done 3,905,082. If the work done since Nov., 1855, be added, the progress of the road stands, the President says, thus: Grading the entire road from Knoxville to Anderson, 44 per cent., done; tunnelling, nearly 50 per cent.; grading in South Carolina 81 per cent.; 60 per cent. of bridge masonry; and 70 per cent. of tunnelling. We assert that this is a most disingenuous view of the road—mere *ad captandum.* It credits the completed miles of the road to the whole line, includes shafting and heading in the estimate, and presents a false view of the work, by average, yet to be done.

The President plainly tells the Legislature, that, even if there be a release of the conditions imposed upon the $1,000,000 endorsement, the road will call upon the State for an additional million—making a total of $3,000,000. If aid be not given this winter, the construction will be abandoned this month. The act of 1854 provides that no person shall be a Director who does not hold 50 shares of stock. A repeal of this qualification is asked.—*Spartanburg Spartan.*

A BUNCOMBE FENCE.—Lawyer—"Now, Mr. A—, was the fence alluded to a good strong fence?"

Uncle Will—"Yes sir."

Lawyer—"Well, what sort of a fence was it?"

Uncle Will (holding in)—"It was a Buncombe fence, sir."

Lawyer (thinking he had cornered the old gent.—"Now, Squire, will you oblige the Court by giving your definition of a Buncombe fence?"

Uncle Will—"A Buncombe fence, sir, is a fence that is bull strong, horse high, and pig tight!"

Uncle Will was dismissed from the stand, and retired with flying colors.

Conservative Movement in Boston.

BOSTON, December 2.

There is to be held a Union and Constitution meeting, to rebuke domestic treason and avow new fealty to the public, at Faneuil Hall, next week. The preliminaries are arranged, and a call will be issued in the Courier, to-morrow morning, signed by Hon. Edward Everett, Jas. W. Page, Franklin Haven, Franklin Skinner, George Lunt, Henry J. Gardiner and others.—It is understood the venerable ex-Governor Lincoln, of Worcester, will preside. Mr. Everett, Gen. Cushing, ex-President Pierce, Geo. S. Hilliard, and other distingueshed men, will speak.

Mountains are considerably up and down in Vermont. It is related that a coachman, driving up one was asked if it was as steep on the other side?

"Steep!" said he, "chain-lightning couldn't go down without a breechin on."

Details of the Execution of John Brown.

CHARLESTOWN, (Va.,) December 2.

John Brown was brought out of jail at eleven o'clock. Before leaving he bid adieu to all his fellow-prisoners, and was very affectionate to all except Cook. He charged Cook with having deceived and misled him in relation to the support he was to receive from the slaves. He said he was led by him to believe they were rife for insurrection, but he had found that his representations were false. Cook denied the charge, and made but little reply to Brown. The prisoner then told the Sheriff he was ready, when his arms were pinioned, and he walked to the door, apparently calm and cheerful. He wore a black slouch hat and the same clothes worn during his trial. As he came out he was taken under guard of the military. Six companies of infantry and one troop of horse, with Gen. Taliaferro and his entire staff, were deploying in front of the jail.

At the door of the jail an open wagon with a pine box in which was a fine oak coffin, was waiting for him. He looked around and spoke to several persons whom he recognized, and walked down the steps, was assisted to enter the wagon, and took his seat on the box containing his coffin, along with Jailor Avis. He looked with interest on the fine military display, but made no remark. The wagon moved off as soon as he had taked his seat, flanked with two files of riflemen in close order.

On reaching the field the military had already full possession, and pickets were stationed at various points. The citizens were kept back at the point of the bayonet from taking any position except that assigned them—nearly a quarter of a mile from the scaffold. Through the determined persistance of Dr. Rawlings, of Frank Leslie's paper, the order excluding the press was partially rescinded, and the reporters were assigned a position near the General's staff.

The prisoner walked up the steps firmly, and was the first man on the gallows. Jailor Avis and Sheriff Campbell stood by his side, and after shaking hands and bidding an affectionate adieu, thanked them for their kindness. He then put the cap over his face and the rope around his neck. Mr. Avis then asked him to step forward on the trap. He replied, "You must lead me, for I cannot see." The rope now being adjusted, and the military order given, the soldiers marched and countermarched, and took their position as if an enemy was in sight. Nearly ten minutes was thus occupied, the prisoner standing meanwhile. Mr. Avis inquired if he was not tired, Brown replied, "No; but don't keep me waiting longer than necessary."

At fifteen minutes past eleven the trap fell.—A slight grasping of the hands and twitching of the muscles was visible, and then all was quiet.

The body was several times examined, and his pulse did not cease beating for thirty-five minutes. It was then cut down and placed in the coffin and conveyed under a military escort to the depot, and there put in a car to be conveyed to Harper's Ferry by special train at 4 o'clock.

The whole arrangements were carried out with a precison and military strictness that was most annoying.

The general conviction is everywhere entertained that the rumors of intended rescue were altogether an egregious hoax.

This morning Capt. Brown executed an instrument empowering Sheriff Campbell to administer on all property of his in this State, with directions to pay over the proceeds of the sale of his weapons, if recovered, to his widow and children.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Democratic Meeting in Polk.

A portion of the Democracy of the county of Polk assembled in the Court House in Columbus on Monday the 7th of December, 1859. On motion, A. J. Cansler, Esq., was called to the Chair and G. J. Mills was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting as explained by Gen. Edney was to appoint delegates to the District Convention at Asheville; also to appoint delegates to the State Convention at Raleigh.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved,* That the Chairman of this meeting appoint ten delegates to represent the Democracy of this county in the District Convention to be held at Asheville on the 30th instant, for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent this Congressional District in the approaching Democratic National Convention, to be held in the city of Charleston, to nominate a candidate for President.

2. *Resolved,* That the Chairman appoint two persons as proxies, in case of failure.

3. *Resolved,* That the Chairman appoint ten delegates to represent the Democracy of this county in the Democratic State Convention to be held in Raleigh, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

4. *Resolved,* That we cordially approve of the Administration of his Excellency John W. Ellis, and recommend his renomination.

5. *Resolved,* That we with one voice approve of the dignified and elevated Administration of James Buchanan, for its sound, constitutional and national doctrines, embodying as it has in a perilous crisis the doctrines and principles as understood and expounded by the primitive and republican founders of the Government, and that we will cordially support this experienced and profound statesman for that high office for a second term.

Under the 2d resolution the Chairman appointed the following delegates: Dr. C. Mills, Maj. D. T. Sims, Thos. Edgerton, Isaac Henderson, Dr. C. King, J. L. Ward, Esq., Dr. J. G. Blackstock, Col. J. H. Carsen, F. A. Weaver, D. Fegans. *Proxies*—Gen. Edney and M. Erwin, Esq.

Under the 3d resolution: Dr. C. Mills, Wm. Prince, Henry Lyles, Dr. B. H. Padgett, Wm. Splawn, Jno. Whiteside, Alex. Brice, H. M. Earl, Esq., J. C. Camp, James Jackson. *Proxies*—W. W. Holden and Edward Cantwell, Esqrs, of Raleigh.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list of delegates.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Asheville News, and the Standard be requested to copy.

A. J. CANSLER, Ch'n.

G. J. MILLS, Sec'y.

Melancholy Death.

It is with painful feelings that we record the death of Rev. JOHN W. COOK, of Lancaster District, who died in our town on Sunday morning last, after an illness of a few days. Mr. Cook came to Greenville week before last, in the enjoyment of moderate health and in buoyant spirits, with the intention of connecting himself with the M. E. Conference now in session here. He had been preaching lately as a local preacher, and previous to entering upon this work, had practiced law very creditably for two years, in Winsboro'. His last moments were soothed by the kind and unremitting attentions of his brethren, and his funeral ceremonies, which took place yesterday afternoon, in the Baptist Church, were attended by an unusually large congregation. Seldom has a deeper manifestation of sympathy occurred in our community.—*Greenville Patriot & Mountaineer.*

BIGGEST SALE YET.—The Commissioner's sale of the Youngblood negroes, on Monday last, was "hard to beat." Thirty-six slaves (ten or twelve of the lot being children under eight years of age and two or three over forty) brought very nearly thirty-eight thousand dollars. Make the average at your convenience.—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

A lecturer, addressing a Mechanics' Institute, contended, with tiresome prolixity, that "Art could not improve nature," until one of the audience, losing all patience, set the room in a roar by exclaiming, "How would you look without your wig?"

A new king has been placed upon the throne of Duke Town, in Old Calabar, Africa, under the title of Archibong Second. He was crowned with a black beaver hat!

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, December 9.

The House is still unorganized. Messrs. Kellogg and Logan almost had a fight in the House, causing the usual excitement.

Defeat of the Blue Ridge Railroad Bill.

The Bill providing for the completion of the Road to Clayton in Georgia, eight miles beyond the South Carolina line, at an estimated cost of $1,600,000, being the special order, was taken up yesterday afternoon in the House of Representatives. Mr. Spratt of Charleston, made an interesting and able argument against its constitutionality, and went at length into the considerations of policy which should determine the Legislature to refuse to remove the condition, upon which the State had agreed to endorse the Bonds of the Company for $1,000,000. Mr. T. Y. Simons of Charleston, urged the benefits of the measure before the House, and argued earnestly in favor of Railroads generally. Mr. Hammond of Barnwell moved that the consideration of the Bill be postponed until Tuesday nex, and be then made the special order. The House declined to accede to this proposition. Mr. Mullins of Marion, moved the indefinite postponement of the Bill. This motion was carried by a majority of nine votes. Five members were absent, but we are informed, that had they been present, the vote would have stood very nearly as it does.—*Columbia Guardian, 10th inst.*

A COUPLE of Kentuckians lately visited Boston, and sat down to dine at the Revere House.—Codfish balls were served at the table, one of the Kentuckians taking them for corn dodgers, proceeded to break one in two. Getting the scent of it, he turned to his partner, remarking in the most solemn manner—"Something dead in that, Tom!"

HOW IT IS TO BE DONE.—An opposition paper asks how the South is going to elect a Democratic President without the North? The plan is very simple. The Democracy will carry New York in 1860, and thus secure thirty-five votes to add to those of the Southern State.—*N. Y. Herald.*

AUCTION SALE.

Friday, December 16, 1859.

ON the 16th instant the undersigned will sell at his residence in Asheville, all his household and kitchen

FURNITURE.

Also, a good

BUGGY

with silver mounted Harness.

A splendid

SEWING MACHINE,

Wheeler & Wilson's Patent—cost $130 00, and warranted in every respect a No. 1 article.

Two COWS, a WAGGON, &c., &c.

All sums under $5, cash; over $5, six months credit, with note and approved security.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, precisely.

T. W. ATKIN.

Dec. 8, 1859.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

McDOWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Fall Term, 1859.

E. M. Bates vs. Hosea H. Sisk.

Justice's Execution Levied upon Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Hosea H. Sisk, has absconded or so conceals himself that the ordinary notice cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, notifying the said Hosea H. Sisk to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions at the next Court to be held for the county of McDowell at the Court House in Marion on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in December instant, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why the Justices' Judgment shall not be confirmed and the Land levied upon be sold to satisfy the same.

Witness, Alfred M. Finley, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Marion, the 7th day of December, A. D., 1859. A. M. FINLEY, *Clerk.*

December 15, 1859. Pr's fee $6. 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In Equity. To Spring Term, 1859.

William Whitaker et al vs. John E. Brown et al.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, John E. Brown, is a non resident of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, it is therefore ordered that publication for six successive weeks be made in the Asheville News, commanding that said John E. Brown personally be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, otherwise the case will be set for hearing exparte as to him.

Witness, I. B. Sawyer, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Asheville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1859.

I. B. SAWYER, *C. M. E.*

Dec. 15, 1859. Pr's fee $6. 6w

LOST

IN Asheville on the 2d inst., an old Pocket Book, tied with a string, containing $91 in Bank bills, and a number of receipts. Ten Dollars will be paid for the recovery of the book and contents.

JOHN KYLE.

December 15, 1859.

E. S. WALTON of N. C.

WITH

GEO. W. HOWARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign

AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

No. 349 Baltimore and 62 German St.,

BALTIMORE.

Patronize the South.

GEO. W. HOWARD, WM. E. COCKE, JR., | JOHN H. COLE, HENRY P. SCHURMANN.

Dec. 8, 1859. 6m

Five Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 19th of Oct., 1858, a boy named Jacob M Jestes, who, by the conditions of a certain instrument placed upon the records of Buncombe county, was to have worked with me until April, 1861. Said boy has a dark complexion, black eyes and black hair.

Also, on the 26th ult., a boy named John G. Mc. Jestes, who by a written agreement was to have worked with me until the same date, viz: April, 1861. Said boy has a dark complexion, blue eyes, and hair "sorter flaxy."

The above *liberal* reward, but no thanks, will be given for the safe delivery of either of said boys to me at my house, or three cents for the delivery of both.

J. T. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, Dec. 8, 1859. 3w

Fine Farm

FOR SALE.

THAT well known and most valuable FARM, situated on New-Found Creek, 10 miles from Asheville, in the county of Buncombe, containing

450 Acres

of choice land, 100 of which is first rate bottom, with a splendid

MEADOW,

and a most excellent Orchard, a good dwelling house, comfortable out-buildings, &c., situated in a good neighborhood, six miles from French Broad and seven from the Sulphur Springs, well known as the

"Ratcliffe Place,"

is offered for sale. Said place is situated near a market, and a fine mountain range, and to any one wishing to locate in a fine healthy country for the purpose of farming, raising stock, &c., this is a most favorable opportunity of procuring at a fair price, and on accommodating terms, one of the best farms in the country.

This farms adjoins the Bascom College, where an excellent school will soon be in operation, and will afford rare educational facilities.

—*ALSO*—

That valuable and well known property in the

Town of Asheville,

situated on Main street, immediately opposite the store of Gaines, Deaver & Co., is offered for sale on accommodating terms.

This is known as one of the best business locations in Asheville. The lot contains about an acre, and has upon it a dwelling house, store house, out buildings, and a well of excellent water.

Any one wishing to purchase can call on me at my residence 10 miles west of Asheville, or address me at Leicester, Buncombe county.

JAMES B. MEARS.

Dec. 8, 1859. tf

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE next Session of my School will open on Monday, January 11th, 1860.

For terms, address me at Morganton, N. C.

J. R. McAULAY.

Dec. 8, 1859. 6w

AMBROTYPE

GALLERY.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country that he has just received a great variety of

Fine and Common Cases,

which will enable him to furnish Pictures of all sizes and styles, at moderate prices.

Pictures taken on water proof Paper, particularly suited to letters, lockets, breastpins and rings.

Thorough practical instruction imparted to those wishing it, on liberal terms. All orders punctually attended to at short notice.

The subscriber has also just received a new and well assorted stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

of the latest and best styles.

Chains, Keys, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Cameo and Mosaic Ear Rings and Breastpins, Gold, Stone and Lava Finger Rings,

Of all sizes and styles. All are cordially invited to call and examine his stock of goods.

E. W. HERNDON.

Asheville, Nov. 24, 1859. tf

NOTICE.

A CHANGE.

THE Firm of Stepp & Fortune, on Swannanoa, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. M. Stepp has the management of the entire concern. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make settlement by the 1st of January next.

STEPP & FORTUNE.

Nov. 15, 1859.

Further Notice.

THE undersigned will continue the mercantile business at the old stand, where he expects to keep constantly on hand a full and fresh supply of everything generally kept in a

Good Country Store,

All of which he will sell as low for cash or good country produce as can be bought in Western Carolina. All he asks is for the public to call and examine for themselves. Thankful for past patronage, and hopeful of an increased trade.

J. M. STEPP.

Nov. 24, 1859. 6w

TO RENT.

THAT very desirable BRICK STORE, in the southern end of Asheville, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, formerly occupied by J. M. Blair & Co., and at present by Jas. A. Patton.—The house is 42 feet in length by 30 in width, 2 stories high, with good basement, in every way fitted up for the purposes of merchandizing, and situated in one of the most desirable business locations in town. It will be rented for one year or a term of years.

Terms made known upon application to the subscriber at his residence 4½ miles south of Asheville, on the Hendersonville road, or thro' the Post Office at this place.

HENRY STEVENS.

Asheville, Nov. 24, 1859. 6w

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND

JEWELRY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is permanently located in the town of Morganton, N. C., and is prepared to do all kinds of repairing neatly and promptly, upon reasonable terms. His ambition is to be the best workman in the State, and to do the best work for his numerous customers. Work can be sent by any of the mail carriers coming to this place.

All Work Warranted.

R. R. BROOKSHIER.

Morganton, Nov. 10, 1859. 1y

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration, according to law, on the Estate of J. H. Gudger, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said Estate will please to make payment immediately.

W. L. TATE,
Administrator.

October 27, '59. tf

HOME MADE WORK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO., have on hand a first rate lot of Home Made Saddles. Bridles, Wagon Harness, Collars and Shoes, made of the best material from their own Tan Yard.

SHAWLS, Cloaks, Hoods, Comforts, Gloves, &c., at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

SALT, Salt, Salt, for sale by GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

To the Afflicted.

A FRESH supply of Bliss' celebrated Dyspepsia Remedy. Just received at ASTON'S.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 99 days after satisfactory proofs presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, }
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root, }

For further information the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.—1y.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. D. Rankin, M. Patton, J. W. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alexander Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, } Executive Committee.
John R. Williams, }
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.

WM. H. BAILEY,

Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Equity.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Buncombe and McDowell.

Address—Swannanoa P. O.

September 29, 1859. 6m

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

B. S. GAITHER & J. D. HYMAN,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law in the Superior Courts of Buncombe, Henderson and Haywood counties.

☞ Mr. Hyman will also practice in the County Courts of the above counties.

B. S. GAITHER, Morganton, N. C. | J. D. HYMAN, Asheville, N. C.

October 20, 1859. 1y

CHANGE!

THE firm of Rankin & Chapman is this day closed by mutual consent. Robert H. Chapman, Jr., has the management of the entire business of the concern. All persons indebted to the firm either by note or book account, are requested to come to a settlement at an early day.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Sept. 15, 1859.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

A LARGE variety and of beautiful styles, expected this week and on hand at

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

WANTED.

I will take *OATS, RYE* and *CORN* in payment of debts due me, at their highest market price. I want Flour, and every kind of country produce. JAS. A. PATTON.

Sept. 15, 1859.

WANTED.

A GOOD Cook and Washer. Enquire at this Office.

10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
Before The People
Before The People
Before The People
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
For Plantations.
For Plantations.
For Plantations.

For sale in Asheville, by E. J. ASTON.

THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE

FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL

IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN

HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE

WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET

WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE

MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY

AND PERMANENTLY
AND PERMANENTLY
AND PERMANENTLY
AND PERMANENTLY
AND PERMANENTLY
AND PERMANENTLY
AND PERMANENTLY

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
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THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
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THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY

TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy towards suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase by

W. W. BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.

July 7, 1859.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent his STORE HOUSE, opposite Gudger's Hotel. It is too well known to render a description necessary.

J. S. SMITH.

A Purifier of the Blood, and certain cure for Scrofula or King's Evil, Lumbar Abscess Hip Disease, White Swelling, all Diseases of the Skin, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys and Spine, Chronic Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Asthma, Jaundice, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Debility following Intermittent or Malarious Fevers and all diseases arising from the excessive use of Mercury.

The Vegetable Alterative is offered to the public as a radical cure for the above named diseases, arising wholly or in part from impurity or vitiation of the blood—the basis of its success rests upon the well-known alterative properties of Spanish Sarsaparilla, which is imported expressly for the compounder of this medicine in all its purity; it is then, with the addition of other medicinal plants—alteratives and tonic in their action—manufactured with great care, and concentrated in a palatable form, making by the combination one of the best Alterative Medicines ever used. It is mild, yet active, in its operation; it renovates, while it removes the cause of disease, and may be used by all with confidence and safety.

It is an Alterative Tonic and is peculiarly adapted to malarious sections of the country—it eradicates thoroughly all traces of chronic debility which so often follows an attack of severe or protracted cases of intermittent fever. In the South and West it has been thoroughly tried and has never failed to restore the invalid to health, sometimes after all other remedies have failed.

In diseases arising from an excessive use of mercury or other mineral medicines, it is unsurpassed in the thorough and prompt manner in which it eradicates all diseased matter from the blood and glandular system.

In all cutaneous diseases it acts like a charm, and in such diseases as Scald Head, Salt Rheum, and Skin Diseases of every kind, it is without an equal in its curative effects.

In the combination there are remidies that act directly on the Liver and Kidneys, and therefore it proposes to relieve these organs when in a torpid or inactive state. In relieving these and other organs, and being a purifier of the blood, it claims to be a cure for that loathsome disease, Scrofula.

The Alterative is put up in pint bottles. Accompanying each bottle is a pamphlet setting forth the nature and character of the several diseases for which it proposes to be a cure.

All agents and others who have the Alterative for sale are supplied with these pamphlets for distribution. Ask for one and read it.

This medicine has been extensively used by many physicians of eminence throughout the South and we have letters from many of them, speaking in the highest terms of its action as an Alterative Tonic Remedy. We are at liberty to refer to Dr. King of Louisburg, N. C; Dr. Claiborne of Petersburg Virginia; Drs. Wilson and Sanders, Marianna, Florida; Drs. Blunt, Hart, and Butler, Greenwood, Fla.; Dr. C. A. Hentz, Quincy, Fla.; Dr. E. M. Fant, Bankston, Miss., and many others.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

June 16, 1859. 6m.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the las three days of each month, for the purpose of pre scribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicte will please take notice. He offers this car through numerous solicitations from differen persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison' Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, 1858.

Flats! Flats! Flats!

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality at

GAINES, DEAVER & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Chapman are hereby notified that they have placed their notes and accounts in the hands of W. L. TATE for collection, with whom all settlements are to be made.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

March 24, 1859.

COMING IN.

OUR Spring and Summer Stock is now being received, having recently been purchased in the Northern markets by

DR. D. F. SUMMEY,

long and favorably known in the market as a man of taste and judgment in such matters. We pledge ourselves to our best efforts to please, as our motto is, "live and let live."

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

March 31, 1859.

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 25, 1858.

HATS!

A large assortment of *HATS*, from the fine beaver to the common wool, just received.

Aug. 25. J. A. PATTON.

NOTICE THIS.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. M. Blair & Co., by note or account, are hereby notified that if the same are not satisfactorily arranged by October Court, they will be placed in the hands of an attorney.

W. A. PATTON.

Asheville, Sept. 1, 1859.

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy

Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale

Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.

100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages

Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina

In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.

It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure
It is Warranted to Cure

If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,

Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia

Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,

Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,
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Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,

General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,

Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,

Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,

Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,

Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,

Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,

Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,

It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to

Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaint ;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;

It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form

In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.

Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should

Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.

Send a Postage Stamp to the Proprietors for their Pamphlet on "Diseases of Stomach and Bowels."

W. W. BLISS & Co., Proprietors.

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.

July 7, 1859.

BLANKS

Of every description always on hand and for sale at this Office.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions in life, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge or exercise of common sense, they may be able so to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of a good tonic, secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is, certainly, that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life; for this end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which at this day is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease. Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent when taken in all its various forms, than any other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their Bitters as a preventive of disease, and strengthening of the system in general, and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which has attended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases can not be contracted when exposed to any ordinary conditions producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet or interruption to usual pursuits, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in advanced years

Who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and needs only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all Druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany.**

SCOVIL & MEAD,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
Wholesale Agents.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

June 16, 1859. 1y

Cranberry Iron.

A Large lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 21, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO

April 7, 1859.

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Property on which he now resides, in the south end of Asheville.

The Lot contains 2½ acres, and has upon it a new Dwelling House 48×28 feet, two stories, a blacksmith shop, and all necessary out-buildings. It lies on the main street, and as a public house or business stand is very valuable. There is on the place a spring of excellent water.

For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

E. L. TRIPLETT.

June 23, 1859. tf

ALL THE
PUREST AND BEST
PATENT MEDICINES,
MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES AT
ASTON'S.

Buggy For Sale.

A GOOD second hand Buggy, with tongue and shafts, and a set of new single Harness, on 6 months time for good paper. Enquire at this Office. [Aug. 4—tf.

10,000 LBS. of Iron and Nails, just received. Every No. of Nails, & all kinds of Iron. J. A. PATTON.

June 30, 1859.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot of fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

I WILL give my customers 50 cents a bushel in discount for all the CORN delivered to me before the 1st of December next.

JAMES A. PATTON.

October 27, 1859. tf

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED by Dr. Sanford, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two tea spoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *cholera morbus*, and a preventive of *cholera*.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long spell of sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice*, removes all allowness or unnatural color from the face.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for *Fever and Ague, chill Fever*, and all Fevers of a *Billious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists.—Sold also by

E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

April 28, 1859. 1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD *Secretary.*

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kind taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

GREENVILLE

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville. JAS. M. ALLEN.

Winslow W. Smith, Agent at Asheville.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859. 1y

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.